

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method for inhibiting adhesion of bacteria to a surface of a biomedical device comprising contacting the surface of the biomedical device with an aqueous solution comprising a polyether.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein contacting the surface of the biomedical device with the polyether in an aqueous solution results in formation of a surface coating on the biomedical device.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the biomedical device is an ophthalmic lens.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ophthalmic lens is a contact lens.
5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the contact lens is formed from a silicone hydrogel material.
6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous solution has an ionic strength of from about 200 mOsm/kg to about 400 mOsm/kg.
7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous solution has an ionic strength of from about 240 mOsm/kg to about 310 mOsm/kg.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous solution is a composition that further comprises one or more components selected from the group consisting of antimicrobial agents, tonicity adjusting agents, buffering agents, chelating agents, pH adjusting agents, and viscosity modifying agents.
9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous solution further comprises a polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the aqueous solution further comprises a cationic polysaccharide.
11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the polyether a poloxamer.
12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the solution is a multi-purpose contact lens solution for cleaning, rinsing, storing and disinfecting a contact lens.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the solution further comprises a disinfecting amount of an antimicrobial agent and a buffering agent.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the antimicrobial agent comprises a biguanide.
15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the solution further comprises a cationic cellulose polymer.
16. A method for inhibiting adhesion of bacteria to a surface of a biomedical device comprising pre-treating the surface of the biomedical device with a chemical agent and composition to provide reactive groups on the surface of the biomedical device; and contacting the reactive group on the surface with a polyether in an aqueous solution.
17. A method for inhibiting adhesion of bacteria to the surface of a contact lens comprising applying to the surface of the contact lens a polyether-containing composition to form a surface coating of the polyether or the polyether composition on the surface of the contact lens.
18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the polyether is formed from block copolymers comprised of ethylene oxide (EO) and propylene oxide (PO) blocks.
19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the polyether is selected from the group consisting of block copolymers of ethylene oxide-propylene oxide-ethylene oxide and propylene oxide-ethylene oxide- propylene oxide.
20. The method according to claim 17, wherein said composition further comprises an antimicrobial agent, and at least one member selected from the group consisting of tonicity adjusting agents, buffering agents, chelating agents, pH adjusting agents, and viscosity modifying agents.